



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 29, NUMBER 37

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE 13, 1960

Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

PRICE IS HIGH FOR SKY SPY

Military experts estimate that it will cost around \$100,000,000 to put up an effective satellite radar fence for the purpose of detecting missile launchings around the globe. Uncle Sam is now working on a number of satellites to photograph military installations, detect missile launchings, and check up on other hostile moves against us.

Meanwhile, preliminary reports show that our first spy-in-the-sky satellite, named Midas, is working fairly well. This space vehicle, whose name comes from Missile Defense Alarm System, is a 5,000-pound satellite that circles the globe once every 94 minutes.

ATOMIC SUB FOR BRITAIN

Britain plans to launch her first nuclear-powered submarine—the *Dreadnought*—this fall. The British vessel will be powered by an American-built nuclear plant similar to those used in our subs.

FEWER FARMERS

The nation's farm population has been declining for 100 years or so, and that trend is expected to continue for some time. The U. S. Department of Agriculture says that there are now around 20,000,000 persons living on American farms, as against 32,500,000 in 1933 and over 25,000,000 just 10 years ago.

END TO PRICE BOOSTS?

The Bureau of Labor Statistics—the government agency that keeps tabs on prices of consumer goods—predicts that price tags on most things we buy won't go much higher in the months to come than they are now. In fact, the agency feels there is a good chance of some price cuts on foods and other items in the weeks ahead.

In April—the last month for which complete records are available—it took over \$1.26 to buy goods that cost \$1 in the 1947-1949 period which is used for comparison purposes.

DRIVE SAFELY

The summer months are bad for highway accidents. Highways are crowded, the weather is often hot, and drivers frequently become impatient. This combination adds up to high traffic fatalities during the summer months. That's why the National Safety Council is now reminding all of us to drive with extra care so we will have a carefree summer.

HEAVY FIRE LOSSES

Fires caused a record loss of more than \$1,000,000 a day in the United States and Canada during 1959, says the National Fire Protection Association. The \$365,000,000 total fire damage for last year was \$6,500,000 more than the old record set in 1957.



EACH YEAR Congress must decide how much aid to give other countries

Debate on Foreign Aid

Should Congress appropriate the sum of 4 billion dollars for helping friendly nations next year?

The enactment of the mutual security law last month assures the continuance of the U. S. foreign aid program during the year beginning July 1. Still unspecified, though, is the amount of funds that will be appropriated to finance the program. Some lawmakers feel that the sum of about 4 billion which the program calls for should be sharply cut; others think that the requested funds should be appropriated in the full amount. In the story that follows, we examine this controversy.

SPEAKING in support of the requested appropriation of approximately 4 billion dollars for foreign aid, President Dwight Eisenhower recently said:

"The amount I have asked the Congress to provide for mutual security is the minimum required to meet the basic necessities of sheer defense and to keep alight a glimmer of hope in hundreds of millions of people arrayed with us on the side of freedom. . . . The free world needs America. Just as importantly, America needs the world."

Backing the foreign aid program, Senator J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas has compared it to an insurance policy. "[The average citizen] does not pull out his policy every so often and look at it with tender affection. In fact,

this quarterly or annual payments may be a source of distress or bitter complaint.

"The family man, nevertheless, feels that to reduce or dispense with that policy would jeopardize that which is dearest to his heart, the security of his family. . . . I believe that the mutual security program is the insurance policy indispensable to this country as it carries out its international responsibilities."

The Committee to Strengthen the Frontiers of Freedom has urged Congress to avoid "the old yearly wrangle over foreign aid" and pass an uncut security bill. "Our allies need prompt assurance by United States action, not merely by words, that we continue to stand squarely with them. . . ." Members of this group include Tracy Voorhees, former government official; James B. Conant, former ambassador to West Germany; Rowan Gaither, Jr., former board chairman of the Ford Foundation, and others.

Differing views. Many other prominent Americans disagree with the views cited above. Among those who feel that foreign aid funds should be substantially cut is Senator Allen Ellender of Louisiana.

"This program," he has said, "must come to an end if our economy is to survive. . . . We're ruining our re-

(Continued on page 2)

Many U. S. Ties With Philippines

President Eisenhower to Visit Young Asian Republic During His Tour

President Eisenhower is scheduled to arrive in the Philippines tomorrow (June 14) for a short visit. The President has decided to extend his Far East tour this month to include both the Philippines and Taiwan. Mr. Eisenhower will receive a warm welcome in Manila. The United States has old and friendly ties with the Philippine Republic.

In talks with President Carlos Garcia, Mr. Eisenhower may get a firsthand account of the big economic problems which plague the Asian land. These problems have to do with trade and with the nation's plans for increasing factory output.

THE people of the Philippines are seeking new customers for their goods. The island nation wants to boost trade with neighboring lands in Asia and also with countries in Western Europe. The Filipinos are negotiating a treaty of friendship and trade with Japan, and are exploring the possibility of a pact with West Germany.

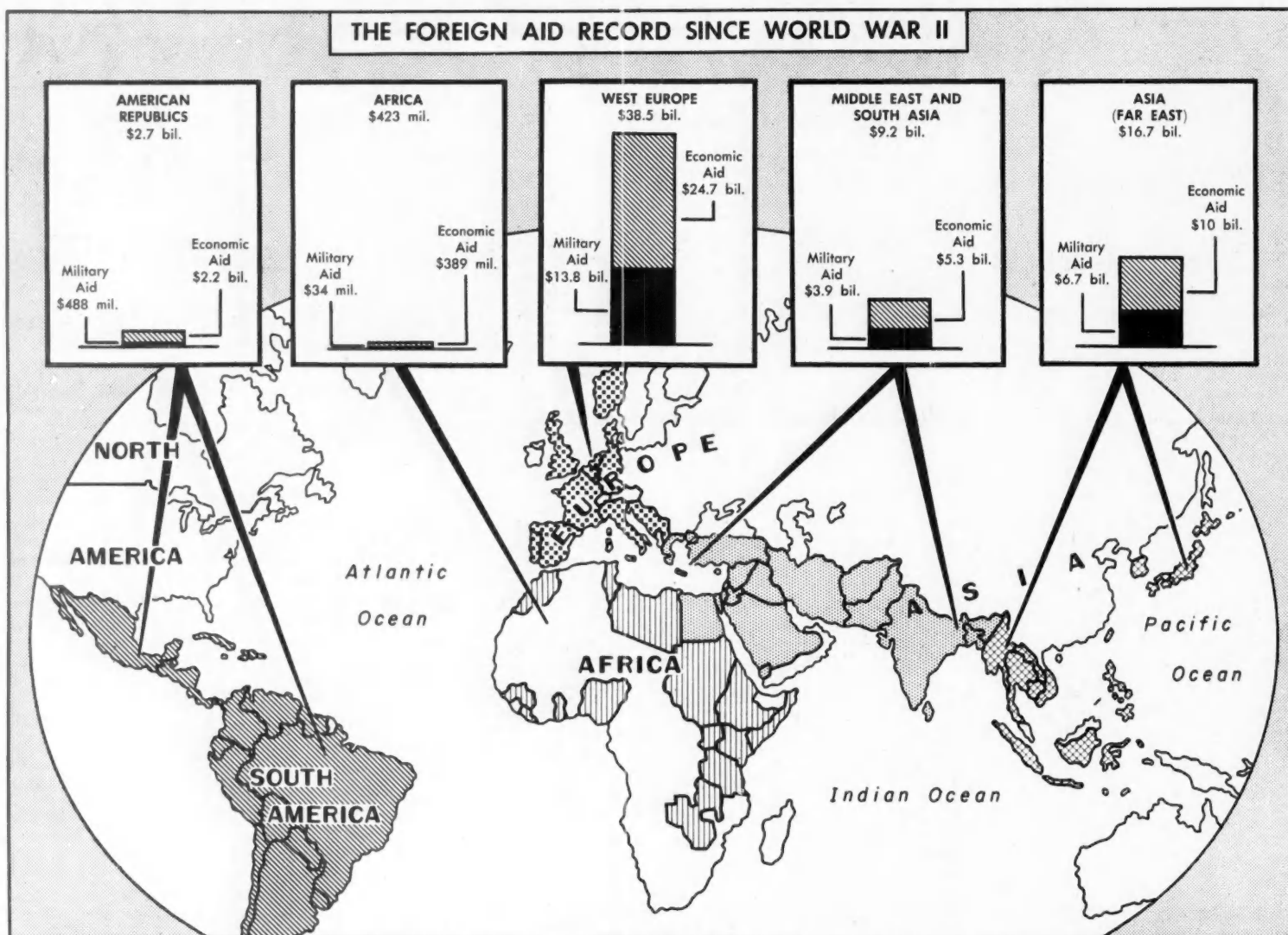
Before World War II, the Philippine Islands carried on most of their trade dealings with the United States. The Filipinos favored U. S. markets because of the system of duty-free trade which existed between the 2 lands. Since the islands won their independence in 1946, this system has undergone changes. The preferential tariff agreement has been cut back so that both countries expect to pay full duties by 1974. As a result, Philippine exports to our country have dropped.

Businessmen in the Philippines are hopeful about finding new markets. About half of the nation's trade is now carried on with countries in Europe and Asia. Ten years ago three-fourths of the nation's trade was with the United States.

(Concluded on page 6)



CARLOS GARCIA
President of Philippine Republic



THE UNITED STATES HAS GIVEN more economic, technical, and military assistance to war-torn and underdeveloped nations than any other country in history. As a result, Greece, Turkey, Iran, Laos, South Viet Nam, South Korea, Taiwan, and many nations of Western Europe remain free of communist domination.

How Much Should U. S. Congress Appropriate for Foreign Aid?

(Continued from page 1)

sources, depleting our gold reserves, and forcing people to arm in order to accept our aid, [yet] they won't stand up [with us]."

Speaking of foreign aid and the related programs of sending surplus crops overseas, Congressman Wint Smith of Kansas has put forth these views: "I have been against [them] . . . because as I have tried to point out all we have done is to build up future competition for America."

"Many people have been violently opposed to my position because they've always said, 'any program is good that gets rid of our surpluses and helps the needy countries because this builds up friendship for us throughout the world.' That sort of reasoning is deadly unrealistic . . . because you do not buy friendship and you do not buy allies. . . ."

The Citizens Foreign Aid Committee has urged Congress to cut by more than one-half the amount of funds which President Eisenhower is requesting for the mutual security program. Walter Harnischfeger, a prominent industrialist who heads the group, has charged that the aid program is costly and has failed to guarantee support abroad for American policies. His committee feels that the program should be drastically reduced this year and—with the exception of limited military assistance—completely ended by mid-1962. Besides Harnischfeger, members of this committee include

Clarence Manion, former dean of Notre Dame University Law School; Bonner Fellers, a retired U. S. Army general; and others.

Background facts. This sampling of opinion indicates the intensity of feeling over foreign aid. A knowledge of what our nation has done in the past in this field will help one understand the controversy as it comes to the fore in the halls of Congress.

It was during World War II that we started to help other nations in a big way by shipping arms to our allies. Following the war, we continued to assist our partners in Western Europe. Under the Marshall Plan (named for former Secretary of State George Marshall), we helped those countries recover from war devastation. This undertaking was also known as the European Recovery Program.

Then, when Russia tried to extend her control into Europe, we shipped military equipment to friendly nations in order to help them guard against Red aggression. After the communists struck in Korea in 1950, we turned our attention to the Far East, and began to step up aid to friendly lands in that part of the world. We have also helped countries in the Middle East, Africa, South Asia, and Latin America.

Kinds of aid. About 63% of our help since World War II has been for economic purposes. This kind of aid includes machinery for farms and fac-

ilities, technical instruction (for example, training in growing crops efficiently, and in setting up school and public health systems), and other assistance intended to help nations raise their living standards.

Europe has been the chief recipient of U. S. economic aid. Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan have also received large amounts of funds for raising standards of living. Our total economic aid to date totals about 42.6 billion dollars.

Approximately 37% of U. S. assistance has been for military purposes. It has gone to buy weapons and materials to strengthen the armed forces of friendly nations. South Korea and Taiwan have been 2 of the principal recipients of military aid. Our European allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have also received considerable arms assistance. Total U. S. military aid since World War II is about 24.9 billion dollars.

Soviet aid. During the past 5 years, the Soviet Union has moved into the field of foreign aid to non-communist lands. Since 1955, she has extended assistance estimated at about 3½ billion dollars to 20 countries. The nations on which Moscow has concentrated include India, the United Arab Republic, Afghanistan, and—in recent months—Guinea and Cuba.

The United States is helping most of the same lands that Russia is aiding. So far, Soviet assistance has not

succeeded in swinging any of these countries into the communist orbit, but it is inevitable that in those nations where U. S. and Soviet aid programs are going on at the same time, they will be closely watched to see which makes greater headway.

Informed observers say that Russia makes decisions on aiding foreign countries faster than we do, and that she does not irritate them so much with red-tape procedures. Moreover, Soviet interest rates for loans are lower than U. S. rates.

It has also been noted that if the people of a particular land strongly wish for a specific project—even though it is impractical—the Russians seem inclined to go along with the wishes of the people. U. S. aid authorities, on the other hand, are not likely to approve a specific project unless it can be of really practical use.

The American approach, it would seem, is the sensible one. However, the Russians, it is generally felt, aim first at making themselves popular as a means to paving the way for later communist penetration. The fact that Soviet leaders can channel funds wherever they wish without having to make any accounting to their people makes Russian aid a flexible and effective weapon in areas of the world not firmly committed to either communism or democracy.

This rivalry is an added factor in the decision as to whether appropia-

tions for foreign aid should be slashed or should remain at their present level. In the paragraphs that follow we sum up the arguments that will be heard in Congress and elsewhere in the weeks immediately ahead.

Slash appropriations. Those who want to cut appropriations drastically say: "The foreign aid program is wasteful and ineffective and has not won us friends. Indeed, in some areas, the program is arousing resentment against the United States. It is creating jealousies and bad feelings.

"For example, much of the resentment against us in Latin America stems from the fact that certain leaders are bitter because their countries are receiving less aid than other nations. Aid to Pakistan has created resentment in India, and assistance to India has alarmed Pakistan.

"The situation that was uncovered in Viet Nam is typical of how wasteful the U. S. program is. There we supplied large amounts of motor vehicles, guns, and machinery for a country whose people do not know how to use them. Many of these items are falling apart, while thousands of dollars' worth of equipment has mysteriously 'disappeared.'

"It is foolish for us to try to compete with Russia in foreign aid. This expensive program has pushed up taxes, and is one reason for budget deficits in recent years. Continued spending will eventually bring on economic collapse—exactly what the communists want.

"If large sums are to be spent, they can be put to better use in depressed areas of our own country. There are many regions where unemployment exists. U. S. aid should be funneled into those areas rather than to foreign lands."

Back the President. Those who feel that Congress should appropriate the full sum of about 4 billion dollars for foreign aid for the bookkeeping year beginning July 1 argue: "The mutual security program is the very heart of our U. S. foreign policy. It has curbed Red expansion and has strengthened the system of alliances under which we have access to overseas bases.

"The recent renewal of hard tactics by the Soviet Union in the cold war—including Moscow's threats to our allies—adds new emphasis to continuing cooperation among the non-communist nations. The mutual security program provides our nation with greater protection at less cost than any other step we could take.

"Actually the U. S. economy—far from being wrecked—has been stimulated by this program. At least three-fourths of foreign aid funds have been spent in the United States. Supplying our allies with manufactured goods and farm products has created thousands of jobs.

"Most funds have been well spent, and examples of waste have been greatly exaggerated—in Viet Nam and elsewhere. Congressional 'watchdog' committees are making every effort to eliminate unsound business practices. In a country where over 15 billion dollars are annually spent for tobacco and alcoholic drinks, we can certainly afford 4 billion dollars for foreign aid—less than \$23 for each American.

"Moreover, it is only right that the United States, as a well-to-do nation, help less privileged peoples attain stable governments and higher living standards. The achievement of these goals is the best insurance against war."

—By HOWARD SWEET



BEFORE MODERN highways were built, scenes such as this were not uncommon on our nation's roads. Motoring often provided unexpected adventure.

Today and Yesterday

From Trails to Superhighways

If you take a trip this summer, chances are that you will find signs that say: "Detour. Construction Work Ahead." Throughout the country, men and machines are building new and safer highways.

Modern roads of today are a far cry from the trails used by our ancestors. When the first explorers came to the New World, the only roads they found were animal trails and paths beaten by the feet of Indians as they went from one hunting ground to another. Since most of these paths were too narrow for wagons, our forefathers depended largely on waterways for travel.

But the colonists gradually pushed inland. As they did, they cut roads through the wilderness, usually following ancient Indian or animal trails. By the time of the American Revolution, the strip of land between the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains had been settled. Narrow dirt roads or trails connected most towns and villages in this region.

After the Revolution, an era of road building began. Many private companies built or improved roads and charged a toll for their use. A gate, in the form of a long pole studded with pikes, blocked the entrance to these roads. When the traveler paid the toll, which ranged from 1 to 4 cents a mile, the pole was swung out of the way to let him pass. Because of the type of gate used on these roads, they were called "turnpikes."

By 1802 it was possible to go by stagecoach from Boston to Savannah, Georgia. The stage averaged 53 miles a day, and the entire trip took 22½ days if the vehicle didn't bog down in the mud. Today, a traveler can make the same trip by bus in around 25 hours.

With the opening of the West for settlement, Congress in 1806 appropriated for the first time funds from the federal treasury to help improve the main route into that section of the country. This highway was eventually extended to St. Louis, Missouri. The engineers selected their roadway well, for today the old National Road is part of U. S. 40—one of our main transcontinental highways.

Despite the road construction of the early 1800's, our highways remained little more than muddy trails for some

time. A Swedish visitor who traveled overland from Boston to Alabama in the 1830's had this to say about his trip:

"On one of the roads, our coach stuck fast in a mud-hole. The passengers, soaking wet and covered with mud, vainly tried to dig it out. Having at length obtained assistance from some waggoners who happened by, the stage was freed from the mud and we continued on our journey.

"Along about midnight, the coach wheels were shattered to pieces by stumps and logs in the road. The party of 8 passengers abandoned both coach and driver, and struck out on foot through the wild forest."

While Andrew Jackson was President in the 1830's, the first steam railroad went into operation. For the next 50 or 60 years, railroad building went on at a fast clip. Roads and highways were neglected.

The invention of the bicycle and its rapid rise to popularity rescued the nation's roads from neglect. At about the same time, farmers demanded good roads to reach markets, and in 1890 a new period of construction and improvement began. The invention of the automobile around this time gave a tremendous push to highway building.

For many years, there was little change in materials used for surfacing roads. Crushed rock, cobblestones, and bricks were widely used in and near cities. A few roads were made of logs or planks, particularly in muddy or swampy areas.

A bituminous pavement for roads was patented as early as 1834, but this material wasn't widely used until the 1900's. The first important concrete road was built in Wayne County, near Detroit, Michigan, in 1909. By 1924 there were more than 31,000 miles of concrete pavement, and almost 10,000 miles of highway covered with bituminous materials.

Now we have some 3,500,000 miles of roads—about a third of the world's total. Nevertheless, there are not enough modern highways to meet present-day traffic needs. Because of the rapid increase in the number of motor vehicles—cars, buses, and trucks—many of our thoroughfares are unsafe and time-consuming for motorists.

—By ANTON BERLE

News Quiz

U. S. Aid Program

1. Name several prominent political leaders who have spoken out in favor of the foreign-aid program.
2. Who are some of the leaders who are critical of the program and want appropriations cut?
3. How did the United States get started on a program of foreign aid?
4. Where has our assistance gone?
5. Describe the 2 kinds of aid we have extended.
6. Compare Russia's aid program with ours.
7. Summarize the views advanced by those who want drastic cuts in foreign-aid appropriations.
8. What arguments are put forth by those who favor an appropriation of about 4 billion dollars for foreign aid during the next year?

Discussion

1. If you were a member of Congress, would you support President Eisenhower's request for about 4 billion dollars for foreign aid in the coming year? Why, or why not?
2. Do you think that the recent collapse of the summit conference makes it more—or less—urgent that we continue our overseas aid program? Explain.

Philippine Republic

1. Describe the big problems now facing the Philippine Republic.
2. Why is the United States interested in Philippine progress?
3. Name the 8 members of the South-east Asia Treaty Organization. When was this alliance formed, and what is its purpose?
4. Trace some of the big developments in the history of the Philippines.
5. What part did President Ramon Magsaysay play in the development of the Philippine Republic?
6. Describe the geography of the Philippine Islands. How many people live in the island nation?
7. Name the President of the Philippines.
8. List 4 important minerals found in the Asian land.

Discussion

1. What do you feel are the most hopeful signs of progress in the Philippines at the present time? Give reasons for your answer.
2. How important do you think the Philippine Republic is in the defense plans of the free world? Why?

References

- "Is Foreign Aid Jeopardizing American Jobs?" by Demaree Bess, *Saturday Evening Post*, February 27.
- "Economic Assistance in United States Policy," by Charles E. Bohlen, *Department of State Bulletin*, March 28.
- "Background, Republic of the Philippines," *Department of State Publication 6940*, April 1960. (Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 20 cents.)

Miscellaneous

1. Give differences between the Senate and the House versions of the school-aid measure. Why does the Administration oppose both bills?
2. Who is Cemal Gursel and why is he in the news?
3. Do you think either party will "draft" a candidate as its 1960 standard-bearer? Why or why not?
4. State some rules for displaying our flag.
5. What major change has the United States made in its relations with Cuba?
6. Why is Uncle Sam worried about Red activities in Asia?
7. What is the job outlook for college graduates this year?
8. Why does Singapore seek outside aid?

The Story of the Week

School-Aid Measure Faces Many Hurdles

Both the Senate and the House have approved measures providing federal aid to schools. But the bills passed by the 2 houses of Congress are far apart on several important provisions, so it won't be easy to reach agreement on a final version.

The Senate-approved bill calls for an outlay of 1.8 billion dollars over 2 years. The money would be earmarked for school construction purposes and to help boost teachers' salaries.

The House measure provides 1.3 billion dollars in grants to states for school construction purposes over a 4-year period. In addition, the House



GENERAL CEMAL GURSEL became the new Premier of Turkey following the overthrow of Adnan Menderes. General Gursel says he will not be a candidate for election as Turkey's President.

bill contains a provision that excludes federal aid to white schools which have so far barred students on account of race.

The Administration opposes both the Senate and the House school-aid measures as "too costly." The White House wants long-term loans to communities to help build new classrooms. Under this plan, the federal government and the states together would contribute about 3 billion dollars to this program over a 30-year period.

In addition to Administration opposition to the measures approved by Congress, there is strong Senate criticism of the House bill for its provision on school integration. Hence, the future of the aid-to-education measure is uncertain at this time.

Syngman Rhee Flees Korea for U. S. Exile

Former Korean President Syngman Rhee, now 85 years old, and his Austrian-born wife, Francesca, left South Korea for Hawaii by chartered plane late last month. His trip was officially called "a rest" by the government of Acting President Huh Chung. But many observers, both inside and outside the Asian nation, believe that Rhee will never see Korea again.

Rhee's flight to Hawaii is a re-enactment of history. In 1913, when he fled Japanese persecution for his opposition to Japan's annexation of Korea, he also took refuge in Hawaii. There Dr. Rhee launched his Korean Freedom Movement which eventually saw him become the first President of the new Korean Republic.

In Seoul, a small group of students demonstrated against Acting President Chung for permitting Rhee to flee. They sat down in the street in front of the legislature and demanded "dissolution of the corrupt Assembly" and the resignation of the government. Other students, who opposed the demonstration, brought it to an end.

Troubled Turkey Stands at Crossroads

Turkish newspapers, many of which had been forced to close down under the government of Premier Adnan Menderes, are again filling newsstands in Istanbul, Ankara, and other cities of Turkey. Students and other Turks who had been imprisoned by Mr. Menderes for "political" reasons have been released.

These are some of the outward signs of change following the recent coup that brought Turkey's Army General Cemal Gursel to power in place of Premier Menderes. Turkish leaders are now working on a new constitution for their country. They are also preparing for elections which General Gursel promises will be held within a few months.

What's behind it? Unrest had been building up in Turkey for many months, as opposition to the Menderes government mounted. Students and intellectual leaders were in the forefront of demonstrations against the Premier, who reacted by enforcing sterner repressive laws against all opposition.

Shortly before his government fell, Mr. Menderes banned all public meetings, closed a number of newspapers that had criticized his policies, and jailed many opponents. Then, when he adjourned the legislative body until June 20, the Army decided to act. In a swift move late in May, General Gursel arrested the Premier and his top aides and took over as temporary ruler.

Who's General Gursel? General Gursel has been an Army man since 1915. Like most Turkish officers, he had, until recently, stayed out of poli-



WOOD CARVING IS not a lost art yet, as Gene Hoback proves. The cowboy whittler of the Old West is shown outside his home in Hawthorne, California, carving the tip on the horn of one of the oxen pulling a covered wagon.

tics. However, he has long had a popular following within the Army ranks.

General Gursel was forced into retirement May 5 by Mr. Menderes, probably because of opposition to the Premier's repressive policies. It was then, or perhaps even earlier, that he and other officers are believed to have decided on a plan to overthrow the Menderes regime.

What of the future? General Gursel says he will keep Turkey firmly in the western camp in the struggle against the communist menace. He has promised not to become a "dictator," and says he will relinquish his power just as soon as free elections can be held and a new government organized.

Will Candidate Be Drafted for Nomination?

"If a draft should come, I would be honored and, in all candor, I would accept." These are the words of New York Republican Governor Nelson Rockefeller when asked if he would accept his party's Presidential nomination if it is offered to him.

In the Democratic camp, there are also important leaders who are not actively campaigning for the party's nomination, but appear awaiting a "draft" call for that honor. Among them are twice-defeated Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson and advertising executive Chester Bowles. Texas Senator Lyndon Johnson, though he hasn't taken part in Presidential primary elections, is seeking support for the nomination, so he is not regarded as an "inactive" candidate.

Meanwhile, Vice President Richard Nixon already has the promised support of more than enough convention delegates to win the Republican nomination. Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts claims he has just about enough delegates on his side to win the Democratic prize. However, events in the weeks ahead may change this lineup of delegates, so there is still hope among those who might wish to be "drafted" for the nomination.

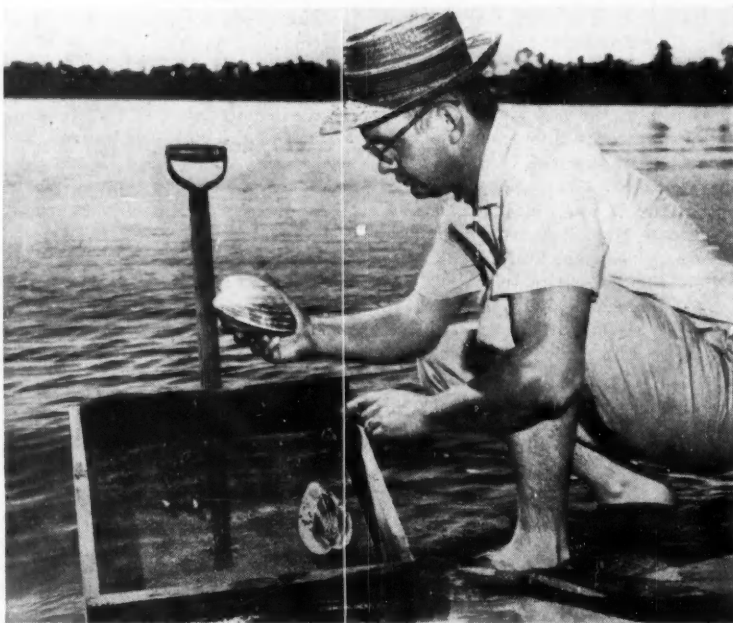
Actually, "drafts" of candidates are somewhat rare in our political history. A few men, such as Republican Wendell Willkie in 1940 and Adlai Stevenson in 1952 were nominated as a result of last-minute drives for them inside the convention hall. But neither of these men succeeded in reaching the White House.

Special Day to Honor Our Country's Flag

Tuesday, June 14, is a special day to remember and honor our nation's flag. Flag Day observances will be held in communities across the country.

It was on June 14, 1777, that the Continental Congress adopted a resolution that the flag of our country, then made up of 13 states, should have 13 alternate red and white stripes, with a blue field containing 13 stars. That flag was kept when our Constitution went into effect in 1789.

For a short time after the birth of our nation, a new stripe and a new star were added for each state admitted to the Union. At one time our flag had 15 stripes and 15 stars. In 1818, the number of stripes was fixed at 13 to honor the 13 original states. After that time, a new star was added for each new state.



THIS MAN is not digging clams for fun. Instead he is working on a scientific project. Rhodes S. Holliman hopes to get his doctor's degree in biology from Florida State University by studying clams for wormlike growths called flukes. Holliman has compiled a list of 325 species of flukes, 24 of them never known before.

On Flag Day, as well as on all other days of the year, we should keep in mind these rules governing the display of our flag:

1. The flag should be displayed in a prominent place, above any other flag or banner.

2. The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously. During the hoisting or lowering of the flag, or when the banner is passing in a parade, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute.

3. When carried in a procession with other flags, the nation's banner should be either on the marching right, or if there is a line of flags, in front of the center of that line.

For more details on flag etiquette, call or write the nearest post of the American Legion or some other patriotic group.

Singapore Seeks Economic Assistance

Last week Singapore celebrated its first anniversary as a self-governing state within the British Commonwealth. The British, who retain responsibility for the island's defense and foreign affairs, say the government of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has done an effective job in its first year.

The Prime Minister points out that his government has established "sanity, stability, and integrity" in the political leadership and administration of the island. But he is still disappointed at the slow pace with which economic problems are being solved. Unemployment is one of Singapore's biggest problems.

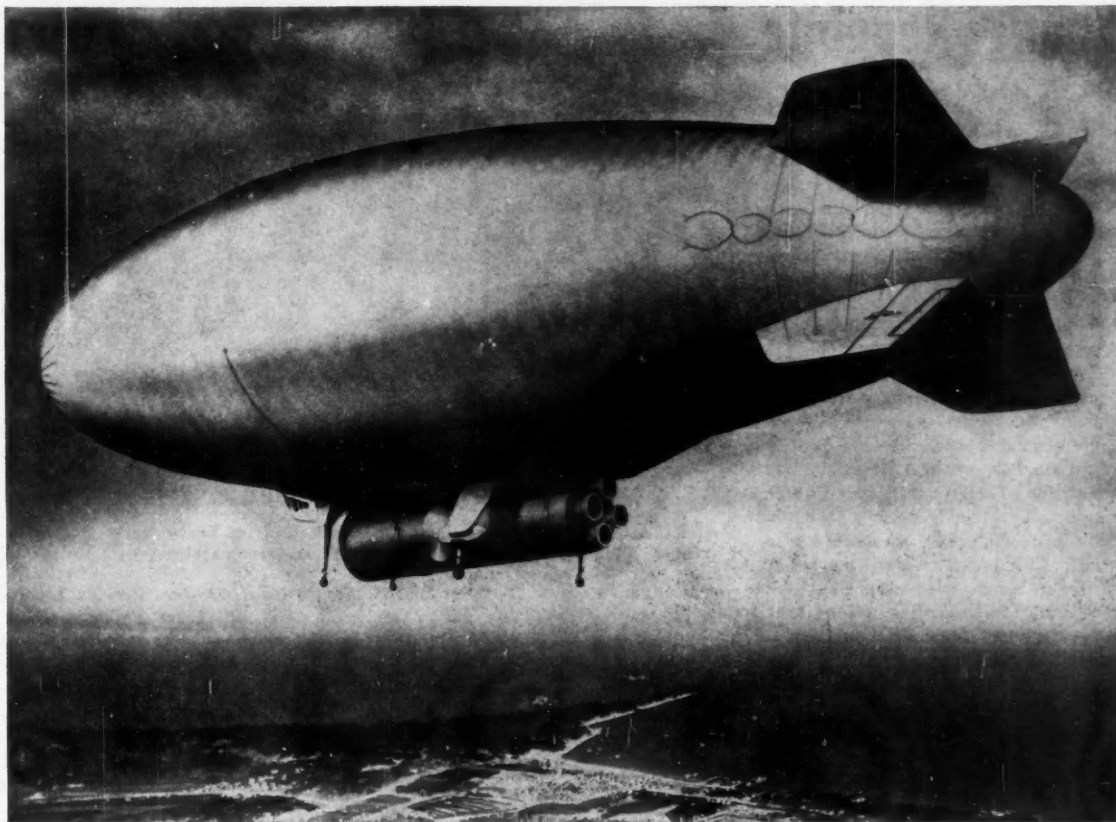
In an effort to speed up industrial expansion, the government is trying to get loans and other aid from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as well as from members of the British Commonwealth.

U. S. Cuts Off Cuban Economic Aid

President Eisenhower has ordered an end to 2 United States economic aid programs in Cuba when they expire. Mr. Eisenhower acted under the 1960 foreign aid law which bans any aid



UNICEF hopes to make it possible for youngsters such as Francisca Rodriguez of Honduras to have more time for play. The UN organization is aiding Honduras in a program to improve the health and education of children who receive little training before the time when they begin a lifetime of hard work.



THE PROBLEM OF transporting giant rocket equipment from factory to launching sites may be solved by huge blimps such as this. Airships could haul present and future rocket boosters without difficulty. In addition, they would need only limited runways and could make delivery to any launching site in the U. S. or overseas.

that is not in the best national interest of the United States.

The programs to be cut are fairly small. They have amounted to only about \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year since they began, and only 9 American technicians are involved. The projects which will come to an end give aid to Cuba's civil aviation system and to Cuban agricultural experiments.

The President's action was a diplomatic blow to Castro. The United States gives technical aid to all of the Latin American countries, and this was the first time we have declared that aid to a Latin nation was not in our best interest, or the best interest of the Western Hemisphere.

The largest assistance that the United States gives Cuba remains intact. This is the U. S. sugar law which gives Cuban sugar growers about \$150,000,000 a year above the world market price. Bills in Congress now would continue this subsidy, though an Administration bill would allow the slashing of Cuba's quota if the U. S. government should decide to do so later.

Red Chinese Offensive Possible in Far East

There has been considerable speculation in Washington that Red China, encouraged by the summit collapse, may resume military and subversive efforts against Taiwan, Laos, and South Viet Nam. The communists have already resumed shelling the Nationalist Chinese islands of Quemoy and Matsu.

However, when Admiral Harry Felt, commander of the United States forces in the Pacific, spoke at the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization meeting in Washington late last month, he was cautious in dealing with the question of a major Chinese offen-

sive in the Far East. He did point out that "bandits" had succeeded in continuing their harassment of the South Viet Nam government. The South Viet Nam army has 7 divisions of 150,000 American-trained men.

Our country's concern is clear in Secretary of State Christian Herter's statement that "we should be very alert" to possible communist-inspired attacks.

Plenty of Jobs and Good Pay for Graduates

This year's college graduates, particularly those with training in engineering and technical fields, teaching, and business administration, are finding plenty of job opportunities. So says Secretary of Labor James Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell points out that starting pay in 1960 is higher for most fields than ever before. The average male college graduate will start out at around \$450 a month, according to the Labor Secretary. Women with college degrees will earn \$75 to \$100 less than the men. These averages amount to approximately \$22 a month more than beginners could expect in June 1959.

Though jobs are more plentiful and salaries are better than a year ago, Mr. Mitchell says many employers are "choosier" in their search for workers. As a rule, he points out, only the graduates with good school records are being considered for the top-paying jobs.

News in Brief From Here and There

Washington, D. C. National Park Service officials estimate that more than 70,000,000 people will visit the 29 national parks and 181 other fed-

eral recreational areas this summer. Most of the areas were opened on Memorial Day, but some of them, in the high mountains of the West, were still snowbound. In many years, however, even the most remote are ready for the public by the middle of June.

The Park Service will spend about \$80,000,000 caring for the parks and tourists this year. Next year it hopes to increase its budget by about \$3,000,000.

Tokyo, Japan. The Japanese-United States Mutual Security Treaty and President Eisenhower's planned 4-day visit to Japan continue to bring strong denunciations of Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi's government. Two of Japan's leading newspapers have criticized the Prime Minister's intention to remain in office despite the criticism of his policy toward our country and the political crisis it has started.

Kishi said that, in spite of the opposition, he believes the majority of the Japanese people support his policy and welcome the opportunity to greet the President of the United States.

Manila, Philippines. The worst flood in the Philippines since 1947 left at least 150 persons dead or missing in Manila and its suburbs late last month. Officials reported more than 5,000 persons homeless. Thirteen years ago, the last bad flood in Manila washed away thousands of shacks in the war-torn city, but there was never an official record of the actual death toll or damage.

Washington, D. C. Drastic steps are being taken by leaders in the House of Representatives to end abuses on members' expense accounts. Disclosures early this month indicated that some members of the House were taking government "payola." They liberally spent the taxpayers' money for hotel and entertainment expenses for themselves and their wives.

Young Republic

(Concluded from page 1)

The young republic is not over the hump, however. Its search for new markets has run into some snags. Many Asian lands have the same type of goods for sale as does the Philippine nation. Only Japan—in Asia—promises to buy large quantities of the raw materials which the Philippine Republic has for sale—timber, iron, copper, flax, and other fibers.

For this reason, the Filipinos are working hard to build factories which will turn out finished goods. The nation must find new markets for its raw materials, and also produce larger quantities of factory products which can be sold to neighboring lands in Asia. More factory goods are also needed to supply the home market.

Manufacturing is increasing, but the young republic has a long way to go. Money for new industries is scarce. It may be a long time, therefore, before the Asian land is economically independent.

Defense partners. The United States is vitally interested in the Philippine nation and its problems. Our country has had close ties with the Asian country for many years.

The Philippine Islands play an important role in the free world's defense plans. Because of their location, they serve as a barrier against the spread of communism from Red China into Southeast Asia.

The Philippine Republic has long been a partner with Uncle Sam in seeking to preserve peace in the Far East. Under a mutual defense treaty drawn up in 1951, each nation is committed to regard an attack upon the other as dangerous to its own security. The United States maintains important bases on Philippine soil.

The 2 nations are defense partners in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), which was set up in 1954. This group, which also includes Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, and Thailand, was formed to combat communist aggression in Southeast Asia.

It seems likely that Presidents Eisenhower and Garcia may talk over both trade and defense problems this week. Increased world tensions have put a spotlight on our nation's defense alliances, both in Europe and in Asia.

Making of a nation. To understand present-day happenings in the Philippines, let us take a look at its past. The great explorer Magellan, sailing in the service of Spain, first brought the Philippines to the attention of the western world. He reached the islands in the spring of 1521. For Magellan, the discovery ended in tragedy. He was killed in a skirmish with the natives. However, he claimed the islands for Spain, and his ships succeeded in getting back home with the news. In doing so, they completed the first round-the-world voyage in history.

In 1565 Spain started colonization of the islands. It held them from that time until the Spanish-American War broke out some 300 years later. The islands passed into the hands of the United States in 1899, and our country set out to develop the new possession and give it gradual self-government.

In 1934 Congress voted that the Philippines should have their freedom in 1946. However, World War II interrupted some of the steps that were



MANY FARMERS in the Philippines use buffaloes for heavy work. However, young Filipinos are learning to operate modern farm machinery such as this.

to be taken toward freedom. The islands were attacked by Japan in December 1941. Japan captured the islands in 1942 and occupied them for 2 years. A bitter campaign to recapture the Philippines was won in 1945.

The United States carried out its promise to give the island nation its freedom. On July 4, 1946, Philippine independence was declared. The new government set out to repair the war damage and to stamp out a communist organization that had grown strong.

Philippine President Ramon Mag-saysay, who was elected in 1953, did much to break up the communist guerrilla movement. He also worked to rid the government of corruption, to build factories, and to raise the living standards in the islands. People throughout the free world mourned his death in a plane crash in 1957. He was succeeded by Vice President Carlos Garcia, who was later elected to a 4-year term as President.

There are differences of opinion as to how well President Garcia has carried out Magsaysay's programs for boosting living standards. There have been some charges of graft and corruption in his government. Certain

Americans fear that President Garcia's "Filipino First Policy"—which calls for citizens of the Philippines to control 60% of all new capital investments—may lead to the taking over of foreign investments in the islands. Many U. S. businessmen are helping to industrialize the islands. They want assurance that their rights will be respected.

President Garcia, on the other hand, has assured our country that his policy is not anti-American. Moreover, his supporters point out that he has tried to rid his government of graft. Early this year, for example, 5 members of his cabinet were ousted and new officials appointed. The revisions were made to stem charges of government corruption.

A tropical country. What kind of country will President Eisenhower visit this week? Map makers always have a difficult time drawing the Philippines. There are over 7,000 islands in the Philippine archipelago. Many of them are but tiny dots in the Pacific, and 4,000 have no names.

Luzon, in the north, is the largest island. About the size of Kentucky, it contains Manila, the largest city,

and Quezon City, the official capital. Mindanao, the second largest island, is about as big as Indiana. This island has some of the country's highest mountains, many of them volcanoes, vast areas of unsettled land, forests, and rich deposits of minerals. The government is encouraging people to move from crowded Luzon to Mindanao.

The Philippines have a tropical climate with intense heat and heavy rains. Typhoons often sweep across Luzon and other islands, and violent earthquakes sometimes occur. Last month an earthquake took 200 lives on Luzon and left thousands homeless.

About 24,000,000 people live in the Philippine nation. Though there are some large cities, most of the Filipinos live in barrios, or rural villages. Most of the Filipinos are Malays whose ancestors came to the islands from lands in Southeast Asia. There are large numbers of Chinese, Americans, and Spaniards in the Philippines, too.

Filipinos speak 87 different languages. Fortunately, about two-fifths of the people understand English. Some Spanish is spoken. In an effort to develop a common language, the government has made a national language based on Tagalog.

Land of farms. Rich soil is the greatest natural resource of the island nation. Unlike many other countries in that part of the world, there is plenty of room in the Philippines for farmers to plant more crops on unused lands.

Three-fifths of the people earn their living by farming. Rice, corn, and sweet potatoes are big food crops. The Philippine Republic ranks among the world's leading rice-producing nations. The best rice lands are in central Luzon. Sugar cane and coconut palms are widely grown. The nation leads the world in raising abaca from which rope and twine are made.

Pineapples are grown on big plantations on Mindanao. Coffee and cacao are raised on a small scale. The Filipinos raise few cattle because the animals do not thrive in the tropical climate. The nation buys canned milk from the United States. Some goats, sheep, hogs, and carabaos (water buffaloes) are raised.

Rich deposits of minerals have been found in the Philippines. Recent surveys—carried out with U. S. assistance—have revealed many new deposits. In a few years the Philippines may rank as the leading copper nation in the Far East. Oil was found last year on the long, narrow island of Cebu. Several firms are exploring newly discovered nickel deposits.

The Philippine nation is one of the world's major producers of chromite. Most of this valuable ore is sold to the United States. The island nation sells iron ore to Japan. Gold, silver, and manganese are mined.

There is little large-scale manufacturing in the Philippines, although industry is growing. Textiles, food items, chemicals, tobacco products, and tires are manufactured. Plywood, is a product of the islands' forests.

Conclusion. Though it is impossible to tell what the future will bring, most people feel that the United States and the Philippines will continue to work together on a friendly basis. The United States has helped the young nation in many ways—both in repairing war damages and in providing economic and military assistance—and undoubtedly will continue to do so.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE



THE PHILIPPINES consist of more than 7,000 islands in the western Pacific. The nation's area of 115,700 square miles is about the same size as our states of Arizona and Delaware. The largest islands are Luzon and Mindanao.

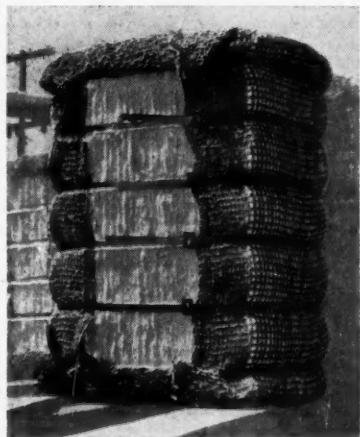
Touring America

West South Central States

This is the third in a series of special features on our 50 states. Each week we will touch on some of the highlights which millions of tourists will see as they penetrate every part of our country this summer. This week we visit the West South Central States, an area noted for oil, cattle, cotton, and growing industries.

Arkansas. Capital: Little Rock. Population: 1,766,000; ranks 31st. Area: 53,104 square miles; ranks 27th. Entered Union: 1836, the 25th state to be admitted.

In 1541 the Spanish explorer De Soto spent several months in what is now the state of Arkansas. He and his men were looking for gold. They didn't find any, but what they did find has proved to be almost as valuable. It



J. W. MC MANIGAL

Cotton is one of the important products of our West South Central States

was De Soto who found the hot springs of Arkansas. The most famous of the waters are now a part of Hot Springs National Park. They attract thousands of tourists and invalids to Arkansas each year.

Arkansas has a variety of resources—good soil, forests, and valuable minerals. These riches have led the people of Arkansas to nickname their state the Land of Opportunity.

Buried beneath the soil are oil, natural gas, coal, manganese, and zinc. Arkansas ranks first in bauxite from which aluminum is made. It is the only state in the Union where diamonds are mined.

Forests cover about three-fifths of the state. They furnish material for paper, barrels, pulp, and many other wood products. The processing of wood is the chief industry in Arkansas, but factories also turn out chemicals, food products, textiles, bricks, tile, and glass.

Arkansas is best known for its rich soil and fine farms. Cotton is the big crop. Arkansas is among the leading cotton-producing states. Rice is grown in the river deltas. Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, and fruit are valuable crops. Livestock and poultry are raised.

Arkansas has much to offer the visitor—forests, caverns, streams, and mountains. Scientists say the Ozarks are among the oldest hills on earth. It is believed the hills were ancient when the Rockies were formed.

Oklahoma. Capital: Oklahoma City. Population: 2,285,000; ranks 27th. Area: 69,919; ranks 18th. Entered

Union: 1907, the 46th state to be admitted.

About 125 years ago, the government set aside the land which is now Oklahoma as a home for certain Indian tribes. No white men were allowed there.

It wasn't long, however, until settlers tried to enter the Indian Territory. Finally the government bought 2,000,000 acres from the Indians, and agreed to open these new lands to settlers.

So many people wanted to move in that they lined up, waiting at the border, long before the deadline. A few tried to sneak in "sooner" than the appointed hour, giving Oklahoma its nickname, the Sooner State.

At last, on April 22, 1889, guns were fired, and the lands were opened up. Settlers on horseback, on foot, and in wagons rushed across the prairie to stake out their claims. The cities of Guthrie and Oklahoma City sprang up overnight as thousands of people swarmed into the territory. This was the first Oklahoma "run." Several others took place later, each bringing in more settlers.

In 1897 oil was discovered in the territory, bringing a new rush for settlement. By 1907, when Oklahoma was admitted as a state, more than one million people were living there.

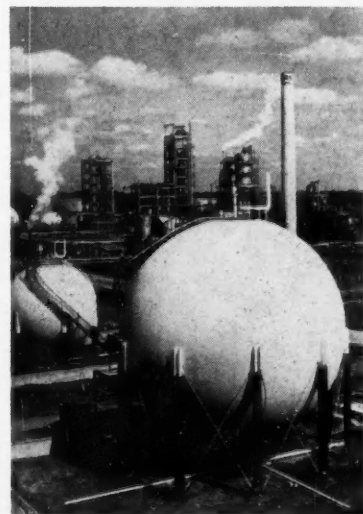
Oklahoma is sometimes called "The State that Oil Built." Fine deposits of oil have brought it riches. Oklahoma ranks fourth in oil and third in natural gas. Zinc, coal, and lead are mined.

The state is blessed with rich soil. Cattle raising is a big business. Farmers also plant wheat, cotton, corn, oats, sorghum, fruits, poultry, peanuts, and potatoes. The state usually ranks first in broomcorn.

Industries in Oklahoma refine oil and turn out a variety of food products, including flour and meat. They make machinery, cement, glass, and lumber products.

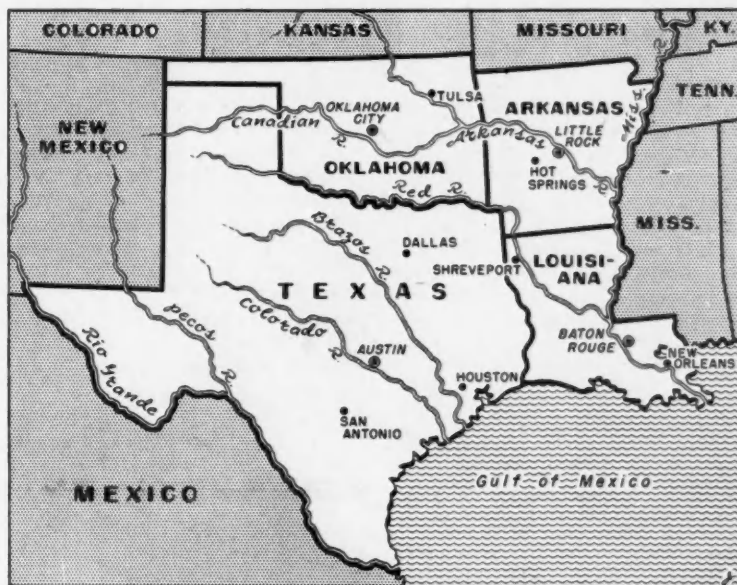
Because Oklahoma was once an Indian territory, it has a large Indian population. Descendants of 30 tribes make their home in the Sooner State.

Louisiana. Capital: Baton Rouge. Population: 3,110,000; ranks 20th. Area: 48,523; ranks 31st. Entered



DAVID W. CORSON FROM A. DEVAHEY

Many new industries are located in our West South Central States. Here is a section of the chemical products division of a refinery at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

Union: 1812, the 18th state to be admitted.

Most visitors agree that Louisiana is different from any other place they have ever been. The Old World charm of New Orleans, for example, reminds the traveler of cities in Europe. The city's famous French Quarter, with its narrow streets and wrought-iron balconies, charms all visitors.

Even the countryside of Louisiana is different. The land is low and flat. Miles of levees hold back the waters of the Mississippi River.

Slow, sluggish streams called bayous wind across the land. Driving along the bayous, one may see many old plantation mansions which have been preserved. The old houses bring back the romance and charm of another day.

Before Louisiana became part of the United States, it belonged to both Spain and France. Even now there are many reminders of this in the laws and customs of Louisiana. Streets and buildings have French or Spanish names. The state is divided into parishes instead of counties. French is the second language of many people.

Louisiana's position on the Gulf of Mexico and at the mouth of the Mississippi River gives the state a favorable location. To the south are the growing markets of Latin America. The richest river valley in the world lies to the north. Louisiana has a warm, moist climate, and pastures stay green and flowers bloom all year. About half the state is forested.

Farmers grow cotton, corn, soybeans, sweet potatoes, and strawberries. The state ranks first in sugar cane, and is a leader in growing rice. Chickens and livestock bring large sums.

Furs—muskrat, mink, otter, and opossum—put the state near the top in fur trapping. Great quantities of shrimp, oysters, and crabs are harvested from the Gulf of Mexico.

Like her neighbors, Louisiana is a leading oil-producing state. Only Texas and California produce more petroleum. Louisiana ranks second in natural gas and sulphur, and fourth in salt.

The state has growing industries. Factories turn out food products, chemicals, paper, gasoline, rubber, and aluminum.

New Orleans, Louisiana's largest city, is one of the world's great seaports. It is a leading cotton market of the United States, and ranks second only to New York in the dollar value of the cargoes it handles.

Texas. Capital: Austin. Population: 9,377,000; ranks 5th. Area: 267,339; ranks 2nd. Entered Union: 1845, the 28th state to be admitted.

Tall tales about Texas would fill many books. Although Texas has now lost its claim to being the biggest state, the people of Texas still have much to brag about.

Texas has enough miles of railroad tracks to reach four-fifths of the way around the earth. It has more farms than any other state. Texas has a tree-covered area as big as Massachusetts, a cotton region as big as Ohio, a grazing belt the size of Pennsylvania, and more wheat lands than either of the Dakotas. Texas has 80 minerals which can be used in industry. The state has 477 airports.

The Lone Star State leads the nation in the value of its minerals. It is first in oil, natural gas, sulphur, and helium gas for balloons. Coal, magnesium, salt, gold, and mercury are mined.

Good soil makes farming a big business in Texas. Farmers raise more cattle, sheep, horses, goats, and cotton than any other state. They also produce large quantities of rice, wheat, corn, oats, nuts, and vegetables. Other important farm products are chickens, turkeys, hogs, citrus fruits, and sweet potatoes.

The state has many big industries. Steel mills, paper mills, and auto-assembly plants stand where cotton was once grown. There are plants which make aluminum and airplanes.

Four-fifths of our nation's petrochemical plants are in Texas. These chemicals are used to produce a variety of goods—from cloth to wonder drugs. Three out of every 10 gallons of gasoline used in our country are refined in Texas.

More than 7,000,000 visitors travel through Texas every year. Many visit the states' historical sites, which include the shrine of Texas liberty—the Alamo. Big Bend National Park, in southwestern Texas, also attracts visitors. The park features mountains, canyons, and colorful desert scenery.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE

Pronunciations

Garcia, Carlos—gär-sē'ä, kār'lōs
Cursel, Cemal—gür-sē'l, jēh'mēl
Huh Chung—hūh jōōng
Kishi, Nobusuke—kē-shē, nō-bōō-sōō-kē
Lee Kuan Yew—lē kwān yew
Magsaysay, Ramon—mōg-sī-sī, rā-mōn'
Menderes, Adnan—mēn'dēr-ēs, ād'nān
Rhee, Syngman—rē, sōōng-mān

WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(Following are excerpts from editorials of leading newspapers. The views expressed here are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

Manchester Guardian Weekly. In the 40 republics, realms, colonies, and protectorates in Africa south of the Sahara, the danger signals flash in bewildering succession like lamps on a control panel. Now the Union, now Nyasaland, now Kenya, now Ruanda-Urundi, now the Cameroons, now the Congo. And now Northern Rhodesia.

In each country the problem is, of course, fundamentally the same: the clash between groups of people asserting what they conceive to be their rights. But in each country differences in the degree of economic progress, the importance of European enterprise, the educational standard of the African population, and the influence of tribalism make the problem unique.

Nobody has produced a formula which would be applicable with equal chances of success throughout the continent. White supremacy is not the formula, but neither is one man, one vote. The understanding and restraint which are needed for the functioning of a democracy cannot be introduced as a clause in a new Constitution.

The Belgians as well as the Africans are guilty of extremism in first governing the Congo as an autocracy, in which no political activity was allowed, and then handing it over without giving those who are to run it any grounding in government. The alternative for Belgium would no doubt have been a long and wearisome quarrel with the African leadership about the gradual development of political rights. Belgium decided to try (unsuccessfully as it has turned out) to avoid a quarrel by conceding independence without further ado. In so doing Belgium perhaps cuts her losses.

But if Africa is to have benefited from the European connection, which is the moral justification for our being there, cutting one's losses should rank second to a policy of not cutting the Africans' gains. We are not entitled to adopt, at this late stage, a policy of nihilism in Africa.

Kansas City Star. The problems, hopes, and ambitions of India have become more widely recognized in recent days. S. K. Patil, Indian minister of food, was a persuasive visitor. Patil talked with wheat farmers, millers, and businessmen. The main topic was the huge grain deal recently completed between the United States and India. This country is selling India 16 million tons of wheat and a million tons of rice to be delivered over a 4-year period. Part of the money received in payment will be returned in a direct grant. An additional sum will be lent to the Indian government for development projects.

Patil expressed with obvious sincerity the appreciation of his people. He also emphasized the importance to the free world of a free, democratic India. But there are great obstacles ahead for a new government of a nation with ancient traditions. Thus America's generosity in the grain transaction looms in importance.

India has 380 million people. The population is increasing 5 to 6 million each year. Seventy per cent of the people are engaged in food production

but they don't produce quite enough. There is little labor left for industrial development. But Patil emphasized that the stories of starvation in his country are greatly exaggerated. Nevertheless, his nation has a two-fold problem: To become more nearly self-sustaining in food production, and to develop industries that will provide products for exchange in world markets.

Of the 16 million tons of wheat being sold to India, 1 million tons each year will be put into a reserve stockpile. All the rice will go into the

thrice-scaled Mt. Everest by the previously "unclimbable" north slope.

It is uncommon to congratulate the Chinese on anything nowadays. But, despite certain political overtones involving Peking's claim to Nepal's Mt. Everest, this mountaineering feat deserves applause. So, certainly, does the Swiss achievement on Dhaulagiri, which had withstood 7 previous assaults.

The quadruple scaling of Everest in 7 years, plus successful climbs on other "impossible" Himalayan peaks, seems to indicate that at this rate, the last

Eisenhower once proposed that the inspection should be made reciprocally between Russia and the United States. Now, he urges that the United Nations undertake it on both sides.

If effectively done, it would minimize the present tasks of the "intelligence forces" of all great powers busily searching for each other's secrets. This is a constructive plan. Russia ought to accept it. Acceptance could result in a relaxation of tensions such as the world has not known since the rise of Adolf Hitler.

Washington Star. According to our Air Force, which is understandably interested in all such intelligence-gathering equipment, American scientists and engineers have developed a machine capable of translating any foreign language into English. Technical details to one side, the machine may be described in a highly oversimplified way as an electronic device that does its extraordinary job by automatically converting coded tape into meaningful printed material.

In its present stage of development, this gadget is considered by its developers to be rather primitive. At the moment, for example, it can translate Russian at the rate of only about 40 words a minute and some of the resulting grammar leaves much to be desired, to put it mildly.

However, this remarkable contraption is undergoing refinements that promise to make it capable, before the year ends, of translating the Russian language at a rate of almost 2,500 words a minute as against the current 40. In addition, the refinements are expected to make the translations considerably more precise and grammatical, even if, in the case of the Russian translations, no more cheering than those offered by the device in its present form.

Needless to say, all this can have more than a little importance in making available to us, promptly and in large volume, such things as key information from Soviet technical journals. But what we and the Russians need in addition, of course, is some sort of contrivance magical enough to open up the hearts and minds of men like Khrushchev and Eisenhower, and bring them together in a manner that would make possible a true peace based on mutual understanding and trust.

Richmond Times-Dispatch. There is wailing and gnashing of teeth by the city fathers of various communities in the East and Midwest. The reason: Preliminary census figures show population declines in those cities.

Does this mean that the urban trend is ended and that people are moving back to the country? No. They are not moving to the country, but to the suburbs.

These rapidly growing areas are not "country" in the real sense of the word. They are essentially urban in character even though they are under county rather than city governments. Generally, it is the old cities which are declining in population. There is relatively little open land in these localities for new subdivisions so the large-scale building goes on outside.

One practical effect of a city's population decline is the loss of state funds which are distributed on a per capita basis. This adds one more woe to those already being experienced by the municipalities.



UNCLE SAM'S new observer satellites are helping to remove the cloak of secrecy that has existed among nations for hundreds of years

reserve. This stockpile will permit India to move forward on its current 5-year plan with less fear of famine. Moreover, the government will be able to stabilize food prices and combat the black market. Patil, as food minister, can concentrate on increasing production through better methods.

Money lent by the U. S. will help build elevators, roads, and other facilities related to agriculture. Thus U. S. help to India is an investment. There is an element of risk, of course. But the prospects of great dividends in international stability and goodwill are excellent.

Christian Science Monitor. The high road to adventure is closing fast. That old lyric "only 9 more rivers to cross" now has become applicable to mountain climbing. According to a wire-service tabulation, there are only 9 more major peaks to be climbed in the world. All the rest have been scaled.

The tenth unclimbed giant, Dhaulagiri, was surmounted (it seems rather presumptuous to say "conquered") recently by a Swiss-led expedition. Then it was announced that a Chinese team had climbed to the summit of

9 peaks won't last long. They'll be climbed. And probably just because they are there.

Chicago Daily News. In proclaiming as a major American goal a "world of open societies," President Eisenhower is true to his own character and the character of the American people. Our own is an open society. We have hardly any military secrets. As the President said, our cities, our dams, our plants, our highways—our whole economic and industrial complex—are available to the whole world in maps and aerial photographs.

The President is not giving up the effort to reach a better relationship with the Russian people than one based on mutual fear. In particular, he is not abandoning the "careful search for common interests between the western allies and the Soviet Union on specific problems."

Eisenhower's chief proposal—an "open skies" military inspection of all the great powers—makes sense. Inspection is a logical prerequisite to effective disarmament. It is the only approach to a guarantee that agreements are being kept in good faith.

